

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
12 April 2001 (12.04.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 01/26369 A1

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: H04N 7/00, 7/10, 7/14, 7/167, B41B 15/00, H04H 1/00, G06F 17/60, 15/16

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/27417

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(22) International Filing Date: 4 October 2000 (04.10.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(81) Designated States (*national*): AU, CA, CN, JP, KR.

(26) Publication Language: English

(84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

(30) Priority Data:  
09/412,839 5 October 1999 (05.10.1999) US

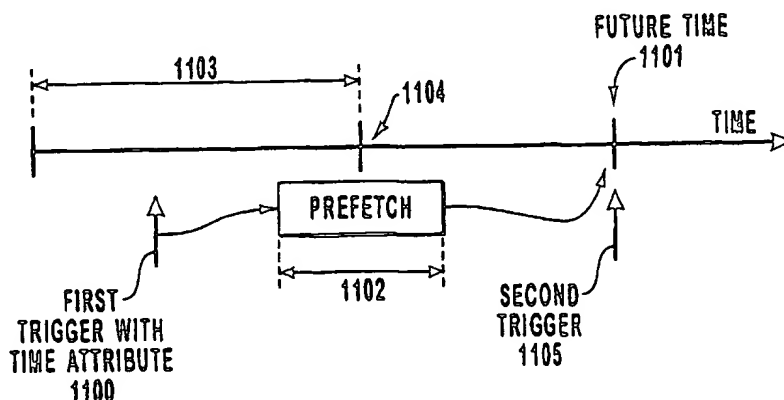
Published:  
— With international search report.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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(54) Title: TRIGGER HAVING A TIME ATTRIBUTE



WO 01/26369 A1 (57) Abstract: An interactive television trigger (1100) has a time attribute value that indicates a future time (1101) when the trigger (1100) is to be executed. In situations where the trigger (1100) cannot be sent to the receiver unit at the desired time (1101) of trigger execution (for example, due to limited available bandwidth of a communication channel to the receiver unit), the trigger (1100) is sent prior to the future time (1101). The receiver unit then executes the trigger (1100) on the receiver unit at the future time (1101) as indicated by the time attribute. The trigger (1100) can be sent well before the future time (1101) so that a receiver unit that receives the trigger (1100) can prefetch (1102) an information resource identified by the trigger (1100) prior to the future time (1101) such that the information resource is already available on the receiver unit when the trigger (1100) is later executed at the future time (1101). Multiple triggers (1100, 1105) identifying the same information resource can be sent so that a receiver unit that does not receive a trigger (1100) sent well before the future time (1101) (a trigger intended to cause prefetching of the information resource) will receive another trigger (1105) to the same information resource at or near the future time (1101). In another embodiment, the time attribute value indicates a life span when the trigger is valid. If the trigger is executed in the context of a first channel of video, and the viewer switches channels to a second channel of video and then switches channels back to the first channel of video, the trigger is automatically reexecuted if the current time is within the life span of the trigger as indicated by the time attribute.

## TRIGGER HAVING A TIME ATTRIBUTE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5           Figure 1 (Prior Art) is a simplified diagram of an interactive television system 100. System 100 includes a receiver unit 101, a receiving antenna 111, and a remote control unit 102. A viewer uses the remote control unit 102 to control the receiver unit 101 and/or to interact with interactive television content via the receiver unit 101.

10          A video link 103 couples receiver unit 101 to an ordinary analog television set 104 so that the receiver unit can use the screen of the television set as a display device. The receiver unit 101 receives broadcast television video 105 on receiving antenna 111 and displays it as television video 106 on the screen of the television set 104.

          In interactive television, information 107 from an information resource 108 is

15       displayed along with television video 106 in a synchronized fashion. When the information 107 is to be displayed at a particular point in the television video, a communication called a "trigger" 109 is broadcast along with the television video 105 and is received on receiving antenna 111. Trigger 109 includes a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that identifies the information resource 100. Receiver unit 101 uses

20       this URI to retrieve the information resource 108 from the Internet 110. Receiver unit 101 then displays the information 107 from the information resource 108 along with the television video 106 to provide an enhanced television viewing experience.

          Each frame of the television video 106 includes two fields of 262.5 horizontal scan lines each in accordance with the National Television Standards Committee

25       (NTSC) broadcast television format standard. The first twenty-one scan lines of each frame are commonly referred to as the "vertical blanking interval" (VBI lines). This interval is used to synchronize television receiver electronics and to return the electron beam of the television to the top of the screen among other things. The electron beam is therefore disabled (i.e. "blanked") during the scan time of the first twenty-one scan

30       lines so that the electron beam does not scribe a visible line from the bottom of the screen to the top of the screen when it is being returned to the top of the screen. The entire vertical blanking interval is, however, generally not required for vertical synchronization and vertical beam retrace. Only VBI lines 1-9 of a field are generally

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required. The other twelve lines 10- 21 of the field are therefore available for the communication of other information.

VBI line 21, for example, provides a low speed communication sub-channel. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandates that part of this sub-channel be reserved for closed captioning services as specified by FIA 608. Text subtitles are encoded into this VBI line 21 sub-channel such that a television receiver that receives the signal can decode the information encoded into VBI line 21 and display it as a text subtitle along with the television video to assist the hearing impaired. Spare bandwidth available in this VBI line 21 sub-channel after the encoding of the closed captioning information may be used to transport the interactive television triggers such as trigger 109 to the receiver unit 101 at an appropriate time with respect to the broadcast television video 105.

Figure 2 illustrates a problem associated with the use of the VBI line 21 sub-channel for the transport of trigger 109. Trigger 109 is desired to be transmitted to receiver unit 101 at time 200 with respect to broadcast television video 105. There is in this example, however, particularly heavy closed captioning use of the VBI line 21 sub-channel during period 201. Accordingly, there is not adequate bandwidth left for the communication of the trigger 109 at time 200.

A conventional method of solving this problem involves sending the trigger 109 beforehand (out of synchronization) with respect the point in the associated broadcast television video 105 where the trigger 109 is to be executed. In the example illustrated, trigger 109 is sent via the VBI line 21 sub-channel at time 202 before period 201. Receiver unit 101, rather than executing trigger 109 immediately upon receipt, executes a script on the information resource 108 to which the trigger 109 is addressed. The script involves a delay loop that delays the execution of trigger 109 until time 200.

The use of such a delay loop, however, introduces several complexities. The magnitude of the delay of such a delay loop is generally somewhat unrepeatable and difficult to control. The magnitude of the delay may, for example, vary from receiver unit to receiver unit due to hardware differences. The magnitude of the delay may also be affected by the particular software processes running on a receiver unit.

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Moreover, the coding required to realize such a delay loop involves effort on the part of the author of the interactive content and this is undesirable. Solutions to one or more of these problems are desired.

Moreover, in a current interactive television implementation, if trigger 109  
5 executes in the context of a channel, and the viewer then changes channels to a different channel and the viewer then changes channels back, the trigger is not re-executed automatically. If, for example, trigger 109 initially caused stock ticker tape information 107 to be displayed along with video of a given channel, and if the viewer switched channels and then switched back, the stock ticker tape information 107  
10 would not reappear because its trigger 109 would not automatically be re-executed. A solution to this problem is also desired.

### SUMMARY

In a first aspect of the invention, a trigger includes a time attribute indicative of a time in the future when the trigger is to be executed. Providing a time in the  
15 future when the trigger is to be executed allows the trigger to be sent in advance when there is adequate transport bandwidth to transport the trigger to the receiver unit. The receiver unit receives the trigger but knows from the future time attribute that the trigger is not to be executed yet, but rather is to be executed at the indicated future time. The receiver unit therefore waits until the indicated future time to execute the  
20 trigger. This future time attribute therefore eliminates the need for the script and delay loop described above.

In a second aspect of the invention, a trigger includes a time attribute indicative of a particular frame when the trigger is to be executed. In one embodiment, each frame of video is numbered with a frame number that is embedded  
25 in the video in accordance with a standard. The receiver unit monitors these frame numbers (or otherwise keeps track of the number of the current frame) and waits to execute the trigger until the frame identified by the time attribute of the trigger has been received. This future time attribute therefore eliminates the need for the script and delay loop described above.

30 In a third aspect of the invention, a receiver unit receives a trigger with an attribute indicating that the trigger is to be executed at some time in the future or some

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frame in the future. The receiver unit determines whether the receiver unit has enough time to retrieve an information resource identified by the trigger (this may involve establishing a connection to the Internet and retrieving the information resource from the Internet). If the receiver unit determines that there is enough time, then the receiver unit pre-fetches the information resource so that it is available at the future time or future frame when the trigger is to be executed. Triggers are therefore sent well before they are to be executed so that receiver units will pre-fetch associated information resources. Such pre-fetching is used in some embodiments to have receiver units access the Internet at off- peak (low cost) times and retrieve information resources needed for subsequent interactive television viewing [at peak (high cost) times].

In a fourth aspect of the invention, multiple triggers to the same associated information resource on the Internet are all sent indicating the same future time or future frame for execution so that if a receiver unit for some reason does not receive the earlier triggers (the earlier triggers are provided to cause the receiver unit to pre-fetch the associated information resource), then the receiver unit will at least receive the last trigger and be able to execute it (this will generally require prompt retrieval of the associated information resource from the Internet).

In a fifth aspect of the invention, a trigger has a time attribute which provides a time up until which the trigger is valid for presentation (i.e., a "life span" for the trigger). Providing the life span time attribute allows a trigger to be executed in the context of a channel, allows the viewer to change channels and then change back, and allows the receiver unit automatically to re-execute the trigger if it is still valid (has not expired).

Future times of trigger execution, life span starting times and/or life span ending times can be expressed using multiple different characters and codes. Such times can be designated as absolute times and/or as relative times. Such times can be designated in terms of wall-clock time and/or media time base time. A receiver unit need not receive media encoded with time stamps in order to support media time base time attribute values, rather the receiver unit can keep track of the media time base by monitoring the progress of the media (for example, by maintaining a count of

successive frames of video media as successive frames of the video media are received)

Triggers with time attributes can synchronize events with respect to information other than video. Triggers with time attributes can, for example, synchronize events with respect to audio. Such triggers can, for example, be transmitted via radio transmission along with audio information so as to synchronize events with respect to the audio as it is received by radio receiver units and/or to cause retrieval of information or prefetching of information by radio receiver units.

Other aspects of the invention and other embodiments are described in the detailed description below. This summary does not purport to define the invention. The invention is defined by the claims.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Figure 1 (Prior Art) is a simplified diagram of an interactive television system 100.

Figure 2 (Prior Art) illustrates a problem that may be encountered when transmitting triggers to interactive television system 100.

Figure 3 is a flowchart of a method wherein a trigger has a time attribute value.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 illustrate diagrams of examples of triggers that have time attribute values and that are usable in the method of Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a flowchart of a method wherein a time attribute value indicates a future time by identifying a future frame of video.

Figures 8 and 9 illustrate examples of triggers that have time attribute values that identify future frames of video and are usable in the method of Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a flowchart of a method wherein a trigger having a time attribute value is transmitted well before it is to be executed so that a receiver unit can prefetch an information resource identified by the trigger before the trigger is executed.

Figure 11 is a diagram illustrating the method of Figure 10.

Figure 12 illustrates an embodiment of the invention wherein a trigger has a time attribute value that indicates a life span for the trigger.

Figure 13 is a flowchart of a method in accordance with the embodiment of Figure 12.

Figure 14 illustrates an example of a time attribute value that indicates a life span of the trigger of Figure 12.

Figure 15 is a diagram of a time attribute value that indicates a life span of a trigger where the life span starts when the trigger is received.

5        Figure 16 is a simplified diagram illustrating the life span specified by the time attribute value of Figure 15.

Figures 17, 18, 19 and 20 illustrate other examples of time attribute values that indicate life spans.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

10        Figure 3 is a flowchart of a method in accordance with one embodiment wherein a trigger (for example, trigger 400 in Figure 4) has a time attribute value. The time attribute value is indicative of a future time. In a first step (step 300), the trigger having the time attribute is received on a receiver unit. In one embodiment, the receiver unit is a WebTV® set-top Internet Terminal. The receiver unit may involve a  
15        television and Internet Terminal that are integrated together to constitute a single device. The receiver unit may also involve another type of receiver unit including a personal computer having a television tuner card such as the ~Windows® 98 Broadcast PC" system. In some embodiments, the receiver unit includes a cable  
20        modem that couples the receiver unit to a cable (for example, a coaxial cable or a fiber optic cable). The receiver unit determines the future time from the time attribute and waits (step 301) until the indicated future time. At the indicated future time, the receiver unit executes the trigger. Because the receiver unit determines the future time from the time attribute, the delay loops used to delay the execution of triggers described above are not needed.

25        Figure 4 is a diagram of an example of a trigger 400 usable in the method of Figure 3. Trigger 400 includes a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) 401, a script 402, a time attribute value 403 indicative of the future time, a version number 404 and a checksum 405. The YYYY digits of the time attribute value 403 indicate the year of the future time; the MM digits indicate the month; and the DD digits indicate the day.  
30        The "T" in the time attribute value 403 after the date indicates that the value 403 indicates a wall-clock date and time (as opposed to a media time base time) . The HH

digits in the time attribute value 403 indicate the hour of the future time; the MM digits indicate the month; the SS digits indicate the second; and the PP digits indicate the fraction of the second. The precision of fractional seconds is arbitrary. In this example, each second is broken into sixty parts. The values for PP in this example  
5 therefore range from 00 to 59.

The receiver unit maintains an indication of the current date and time (i.e., the current wall-clock time). The receiver unit may, for example, involve a real-time clock in either software or hardware that maintains the current date and time. In addition, or in the alternative, the current date and time can be periodically  
10 broadcasted to the receiver unit via a suitable mechanism. There are, for example, mechanisms for broadcasting time on XDS in analog television and there are other mechanisms for broadcasting time in digital television. These mechanisms can be used to communicate the current date and time to the receiver unit.

When the current wall-clock date and time as maintained by the receiver unit  
15 matches the future date and time indicated by the time attribute value 403, then the receiver unit executes the trigger 400. In the illustrated example, execution of the trigger involves execution of script "BOOM()". Version number 404 indicates an ATVEF trigger standard version number with which trigger 400 comports.

Figure 5 is a diagram of another example of a trigger 500 usable in the method  
20 of Figure 3. Trigger 500 includes a URI 501, a name attribute value 502, a time attribute value 503, a version number 504 and a checksum 505. The "T" indicates that the time attribute value 503 indicates a time in terms of wallclock time as opposed to a time in terms of a media time base such as a number of frames. In the example of Figure 5, there is no date before the "T" so value 503 indicates the next occurrence of  
25 the time. The "+" in the time attribute value 503 means that the value 503 indicates a relative time (a relative time between the current wall-clock time and the future time when the trigger is to execute). Trigger 500 is therefore to be executed an "HH:MM:SS.PP" amount of time after the time when the trigger was received (i.e., from the current wall-clock time when the trigger was received). The receiver unit  
30 determines the passage of "HH:MM:SS.PP" using wall-clock time rather than using a



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media time base. At the future time, the name attribute 502 causes the name "OSCAR" to be displayed to the viewer.

Figure 6 is a diagram of another example of a trigger 600 usable in the method of Figure 2. Trigger 600 has a URI 601, a script 602, a time attribute 603, a version number 604, and a checksum 605. The time attribute does not, however, contain a date. Trigger 600 executes on the next occurrence of time "HH:MM:SS". The "T" indicates that the time "HH:MM:SS" is a wall-clock time as opposed to a media based time. In this example, time attribute value 603 does not contain a "PP" to designate a fraction of the second.

Figure 7 is a flowchart of a method in accordance with another embodiment wherein the future time indicated by the time attribute value of the trigger is indicated in terms of a media time base. In a first step (step 700), a trigger (for example, trigger 800 of Figure 8) having a time attribute value is received on a receiver unit. The time attribute value indicates of a future frame of video.

Rather than immediately executing the trigger, the receiver unit waits (step 701) until the future frame indicated by the time attribute value has been received. When the future frame is received on the receiver unit, then the receiver unit executes the trigger (step 702).

Figure 8 is a diagram of one example of a trigger 800 usable in the method of Figure 7. Trigger 800 includes a URI 801, a name attribute 802, a time attribute value 803, a version number 804 and a checksum 805. Each frame of video in this example is encoded with a frame number such that each successive individual frame of video within a second has a frame number one integer larger than the previous frame. There are about thirty frames of video each second in an National Television Standards Committee (NTSC) video signal. NTSC video frames are therefore numbered successively from 00 to 29 each second in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_ (SMPTE) 12M standard. The "C" in the time attribute 803 indicates that the value "HH:MM:SS:FF" indicates a future time in terms of a media time base (in this case, time attribute 803 identifies a particular frame) rather than in terms of wall-clock time. The "HH" digits indicate the hour of the frame; the "MM" digits indicate the minute of the frame; the "SS" digits indicate the second of the frame; and the "FF" digits indicate the number

of the frame within the second. If the character 806 is a colon as it is in this example, then the time attribute value 803 is a drop frame code, whereas if character 806 is a semi-colon, then the time attribute value 803 is a non-drop frame code.

The time attribute value 803 in the example of Figure 8 indicates the future  
5 time by referencing the frame number of a particular frame of video that will be received in the future. Generally the frames of a segment of video are numbered starting at "00:00:00:00". The receiver unit monitors the numbers of successively received video frames. When the receiver unit receives the frame indicated by the time attribute value 803, then the receiver unit executes the trigger 800. In the  
10 illustrated example, the name attribute 802 causes the name OSCAR to be displayed on the receiver unit. Version number 804 indicates an ATVEF trigger standard version number with which trigger 800 comports.

Figure 9 is a diagram of another example of a trigger 900 usable in the method of Figure 7. Trigger 900 is similar to trigger 800 of Figure 8 in that the time attribute  
15 value identifies a future time in terms of media time base time as opposed to wall-clock time. Trigger 900 has a "+" indicating that the value of the time attribute is a relative value. Accordingly, trigger 900 is to be executed "HH:MM:SS:FF" frames from the current frame (the frame when trigger 900 was received on the receiver unit).

Figure 10 is a flowchart of a method in accordance with another embodiment.  
20 Figure 11 is a diagram illustrating the method of Figure 10. In this embodiment, a trigger 1100 that is to execute at a future time 1101 is sent early so that the receiver unit prefetches an information resource identified in the trigger. In a first step (step 1000), the trigger 1100 having a time attribute value is received on a receiver unit. The time attribute value indicates the future time 1101 when the trigger 1100 is to be  
25 executed. The trigger 1100 also identifies an information resource that should be available on the receiver unit when the trigger is executed. An example of such an information resources is web page content that is to be displayed on the receiver unit along with television video when the trigger is executed.

Next (step 1001), if there is enough time before future time 1101 for the  
30 receiver unit to retrieve the information resource from a remote information store (for example, from a server on the Internet), then the receiver unit retrieves (i.e.

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prefetches) the information resource from the remote information store. This prefetching occurs in Figure 11 during time period 1102. Trigger 1100 in some embodiments has a URI that identifies the information resource on the Internet.

Once the information resource has been retrieved from the remote information store, then trigger 1100 is executed (step 1002) at future time 1101 indicated by the time attribute value of trigger 1100. In this way, receipt of trigger 1100 by the receiver unit causes the receiver unit to prefetch the information resource needed to execute the trigger so that the information resource is present on the receiver unit at future time 1101 when trigger 1100 is executed. This prefetching avoids the need to retrieve the information resource at the future time.

A time attribute value can be used to facilitate the prefetching of information by a relay station (such as a satellite uplink station) for subsequent insertion of the information into a signal being relayed by the relay station to receiver units. In some embodiments, only a selected type of information (for example, disconnected content) is prefetched and inserted. A trigger filter can be employed to distinguish the selected type of trigger from other types of triggers.

Figure 11 also illustrates another embodiment in accordance with the present invention. Broadcasting trigger 1100 (hereinafter referred to as the first trigger) well before the future time 1101 when it is to be executed allows the prefetching of the associated information resource during time period 1102 as described above. If only first trigger 1100 were broadcast, however, then a receiver unit that was not receiving triggers during time period 1103 (for example, a receiver unit that was turned off during time period 1103 and was turned on at time 1104) would not receive the first trigger 1100. A viewer could be watching interactive television on the receiver unit after time 1104, but the enhancement that should have been provided by executing trigger 1100 would not be available as it should because trigger 1100 would not have been received.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, a second trigger 1105 for the same enhancement as first trigger 1100 is broadcast slightly before or at future time 1101. Accordingly, if a receiver unit does not receive first trigger 1100 because it was not receiving triggers up until time 1104, the receiver unit would nevertheless

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receive the second trigger 1105. Second trigger 1105 would then be executed despite the fact that first trigger 1100 was not received. Executing the second trigger 1105 would not provide for the prefetching of the information resource as would have been the case were first trigger 1100 received, but the receiver unit would still be able to  
5 retrieve the information resource at time 1101.

The receiver unit can distinguish first triggers from second triggers in one of many suitable ways. In one embodiment, a trigger is determined to be a second trigger if its URI is the same as the URI of an earlier received trigger that will be executed at a future time. If the receiver unit has already received a first trigger and  
10 then receives such a second trigger that has the same URI and identifies the same information resource, then the receiver unit may ignore the second trigger.

Figure 12 is a diagram that illustrates another embodiment in accordance with the invention. This embodiment involves a trigger that indicates a life span 1201 for the trigger.

15 Figure 13 is a flowchart illustrating a method in accordance with this embodiment. Initially (step 1300), video from a first broadcast channel is received and displayed on a receiver unit. Next (step 1301), a trigger 1200 having a time attribute value indicating a life span 1201 is received by the receiver unit. In Figure 12, time progresses from left to right in the direction of the horizontally extending  
20 arrow labeled TIME. The vertically pointing arrow 1200 indicates the point in time on the arrow labeled TIME when the trigger 1200 is received. In one embodiment, trigger 1200 is encoded into VBI line 21 of a first channel of an NTSC broadcast signal. Trigger 1200 can, however, be communicated to the receiver unit via other transport mechanisms.

25 Figure 14 illustrates one possible time attribute value 1400 of trigger 1200. The "/" 1401 indicates that the time attribute value indicates a life span. The time value 1402 preceding the "/" indicates the starting time 1202 of the life span. The time value 1403 following the "/" indicates the ending time 1203 of the life span. The "Ts" in these values 1402 and 1403 indicate that these times are wall-clock times (as  
30 opposed to media time base times). The receiver unit does not immediately execute

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trigger 1200 because the current time is not within the life span 1201 indicated by time attribute value of trigger 1200.

Next (step 1302), at time 1202, the receiver unit determines that the current time is within the life span 1201 of trigger 1200. The trigger can be executed within  
5 life span 1201. In one embodiment, the receiver unit automatically executes trigger 1200 without further human input upon reaching time 1202. Execution of trigger 1200 is illustrated in Figure 12 by arrow 1204.

In one embodiment, execution of trigger 1200 causes an icon to be displayed on the receiver unit. If a viewer selects the icon using a remote control unit of the  
10 receiver unit, then an enhancement is displayed on the receiver unit along with video from the first broadcast channel. Execution of trigger 1200 may, for example, entail retrieving an information resource identified by trigger 1200 from the Internet and displaying that information resource on the receiver unit.

Next (step 1303), the channel of video being displayed by the receiver unit is  
15 switched from the first channel to a second channel. When the channel of video is switched to the second channel, the enhancement is no longer displayed because the trigger 1200 is not associated with the second channel. The switching of channels from the first channel to the second channel is illustrated in Figure 12 as occurring at time 1205.

20 After a period of time, the channel of video is switched back (step 1304) to first channel at time 1206 50 that video from the first channel is again displayed on the receiver unit. Such a switching of channels from the first channel to the second channel and back to the first channel may be due to a viewer 5 perusing various channels.

25 If the time 1206 when the channel of video being displayed is switched back to the first channel is within life span 1201 of trigger 1200, then the trigger is valid for execution. In one embodiment, trigger 1200 is automatically reexecuted (step 1305) by the receiver unit so that the enhancement is displayed on the receiver unit along with the first channel video. In this way, a viewer can be viewing a first channel of  
30 video along with a particular enhancement, switch channels to another channel, and then return to the first channel of video such that the enhancement previously being

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1. A method, comprising:
  - a. receiving on a receiver unit a trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value being indicative of a future time; and
  - b. waiting until the future time and then executing the trigger on the receiver unit.
2. A method, comprising:
  - a. receiving on a receiver unit broadcast video and a trigger, the trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value being indicative of a frame of video; and
  - b. waiting until the frame of video is received on the receiver unit and then executing the trigger on the receiver unit.
3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the broadcast video comprises a plurality of frames of video, each frame containing a code, the code having a time portion and a frame number portion, the receiver unit monitoring the codes of successively received frames of the broadcast video to identify the frame of video indicated by the time attribute value.
4. The method of Claim 2, wherein the broadcast video comprises a plurality of frames of video, the receiver unit identifying the frame of video indicated by the time attribute value by incrementing a frame count when each successive frame of the broadcast video is received onto the receiver unit, the frame of video indicated by the time attribute value corresponding to a particular frame count.
5. The method of Claim 2, further comprising:
  - before step (b), obtaining content identified by the trigger from a packet-switched network.
6. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
  - before step (b), obtaining content identified by the trigger from a packet-switched network.
7. The method of Claim 1, wherein the receiver unit maintains a current time, the receiver unit determining when to execute the trigger in step (b) by comparing the time attribute value to the current time.
8. A method, comprising:

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- a. receiving on a receiver unit a trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value indicating a period of time; and
  - b. waiting the period of time and then executing the trigger on the receiver unit.
- 5 9. The method of Claim 8, wherein the receiver unit receives a plurality of video frames, said frames being numbered with successively increasing numbers, wherein the period of time indicated by the time attribute value in step (a) is represented by a number of frames, the receiver unit waiting the period of time in step (b) by waiting for the number of frames to be received on the receiver unit.
- 10 10. The method of Claim 8, wherein the period of time indicated by the time attribute value in step (a) is an amount of time, the receiver unit waiting the period of time in step (b) by waiting for the amount of time to pass.
11. The method of Claim 8, further comprising:
- c. before executing the trigger in step (b), obtaining content identified by the trigger from a packet-switched network.
- 15
12. The method of Claim 9, further comprising:
- c. before executing the trigger in step (b), obtaining content identified by the trigger from a packet-switched network.
13. A method, comprising:
- a. broadcasting a first trigger indicative of an information resource, the first trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value being indicative of a future time;
  - b. receiving the first trigger on a first receiver unit, the first receiver unit retrieving the information resource from a packet-switched network prior to the future time;
  - c. after steps (a) and (b), broadcasting a second trigger indicative of the same information resource;
  - d. receiving the second trigger on a second receiver unit but not receiving the first trigger on the second receiver unit, the second receiver unit retrieving the information resource from the packet-switched network; and
- 20
- 25
- 30

- e. executing the first trigger on the first receiver unit at the future time, and executing the second trigger on the second receiver unit at the future time.
14. A method, comprising:
- a. receiving and displaying on a receiver unit a first channel of video;
  - 5 b. receiving a trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value indicating a life span during which the trigger is valid;
  - c. executing the trigger in the context of the first channel of video so that an enhancement is displayed on the receiver unit along with the first channel of video;
  - 10 d. on the receiver unit, switching channels from receiving and displaying video from the first channel of video to receiving and displaying video from a second channel of video;
  - e. after step (d), switching channels back so the receiver unit is receiving and displaying video from the first channel of video; and
  - 15 f. during the life span, automatically reexecuting the trigger upon switching channels back in step (e) so that the enhancement is displayed on the receiver unit along with the first channel of video.
15. A method, comprising:
- a. broadcasting information and an associated trigger to a receiver unit, the trigger having a time attribute value indicating a life span, the information being broadcast during the life span; and
  - 20 b. after expiration of the life span, rebroadcasting the information and the trigger to the receiver unit.
16. The method of Claim 15, further comprising:
- 25 c. after step (a) and before step (b), receiving the broadcast information and the associated trigger on the receiver unit and executing the trigger on the receiver unit; and
  - d. after step (b), receiving the rebroadcast information and the associated trigger on the receiver unit and ignoring the trigger on the receiver unit.



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17. A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of:
- a. on a receiver unit, receiving a trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value being indicative of a future time; and
  - 5 b. waiting until the future time and then executing the trigger on the receiver unit.
18. The computer-readable medium of Claim 17, wherein the computer-readable medium is a semiconductor memory.
19. The computer-readable medium of Claim 17, wherein the time attribute value  
10 indicates the future time by indicating a wall-clock time.
20. The computer-readable medium of Claim 17, wherein the time attribute value indicates the future time by indicating a media time base time.
21. The computer-readable medium of Claim 17, wherein the time attribute value indicates the future time by indicating an absolute time.
- 15 22. The computer-readable medium of Claim 17, wherein the time attribute value indicates the future time by indicating a relative time.
23. The computer-readable medium of Claim 17, wherein the time attribute value indicates the future time by indicating a frame of video.
24. A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for  
20 performing the steps of:
- a. receiving a trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value being indicative of a future time, the trigger having an identifier that identifies an information resource;
  - b. using the identifier to retrieve the information resource from a remote  
25 information store; and
  - c. after step (b), waiting until the future time and then executing the trigger.
25. The computer-readable medium of Claim 24, wherein the identifier is a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), and wherein the remote information store is a  
30 server on a packet-switched network.

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26. A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of:

a. receiving and displaying a first channel of video on a receiver unit;

b. receiving a trigger associated with the first channel

5 of video, the trigger having a time attribute value, the time attribute value indicating a life span;

c. switching channels so that a second channel of video is received and displayed on the receiver unit; and

d. after step (c) , switching channels back so that the first channel of  
10 video is received and displayed on the receiver unit, the trigger being automatically reexecuted upon switching back.

27. The computer-readable medium of Claim 26, wherein execution of the trigger in step (b) results in an enhancement being displayed on the receiver unit along with video from the first channel of video, and wherein the enhancement is not displayed  
15 when the second channel of video is displayed in step (c), and wherein the enhancement is displayed again when the trigger is automatically reexecuted.

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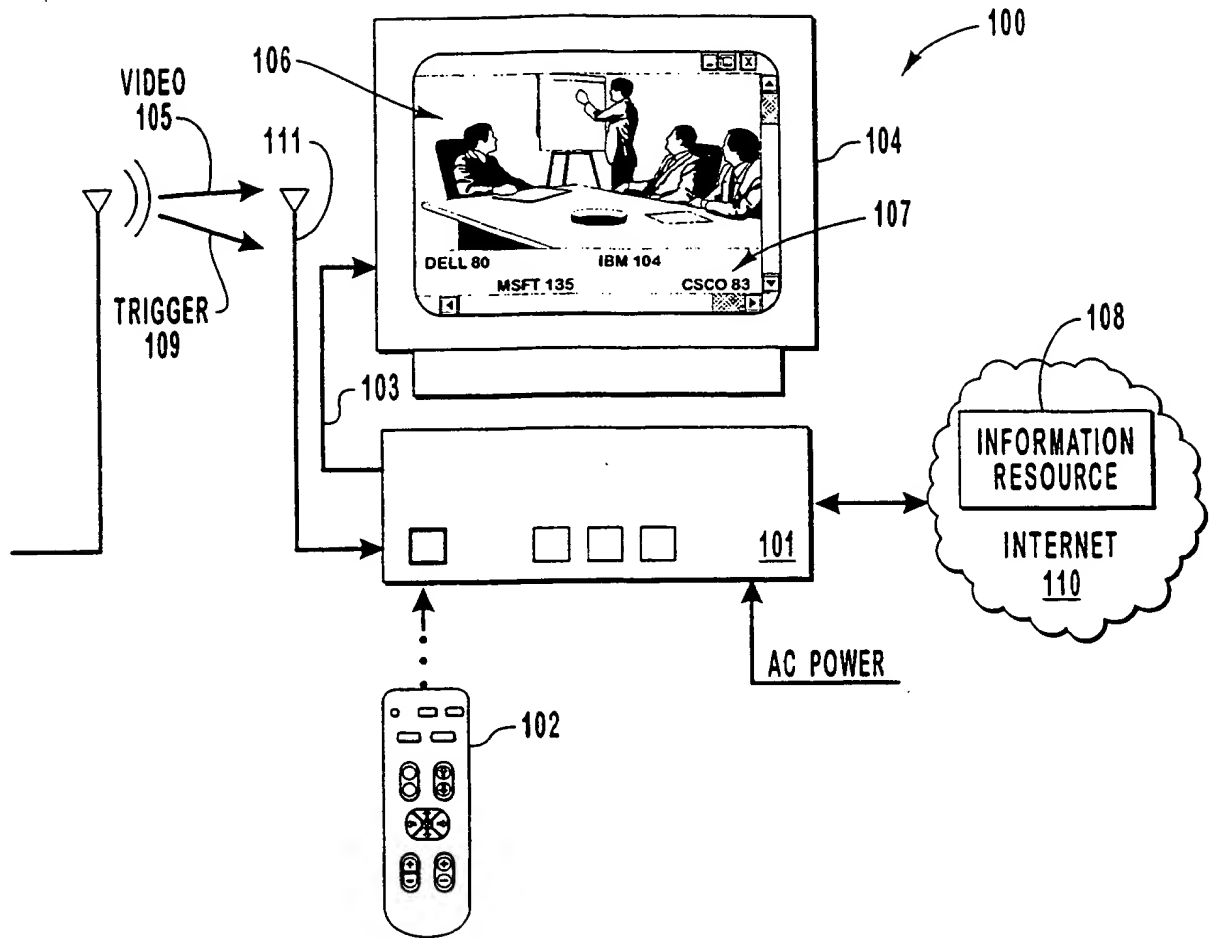


FIG. 1  
(PRIOR ART)

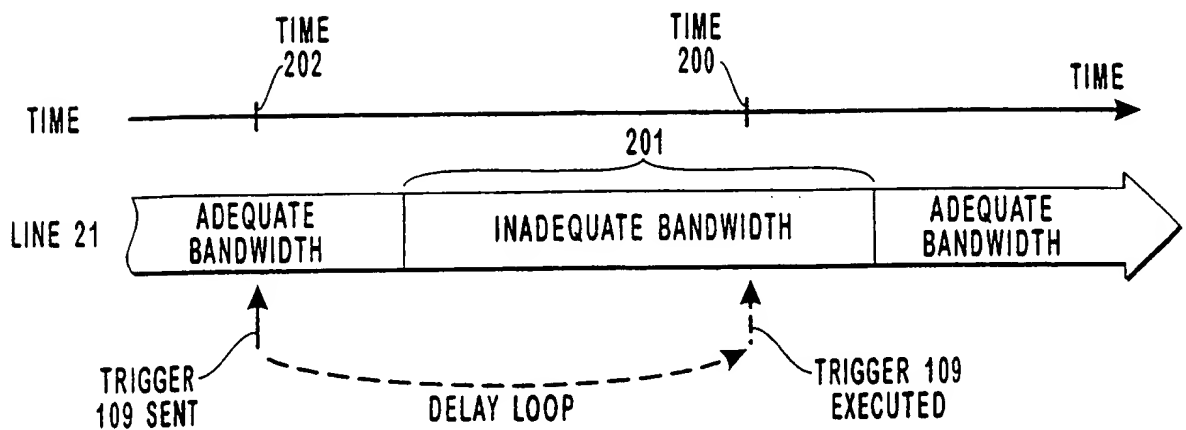


FIG. 2  
(PRIOR ART)

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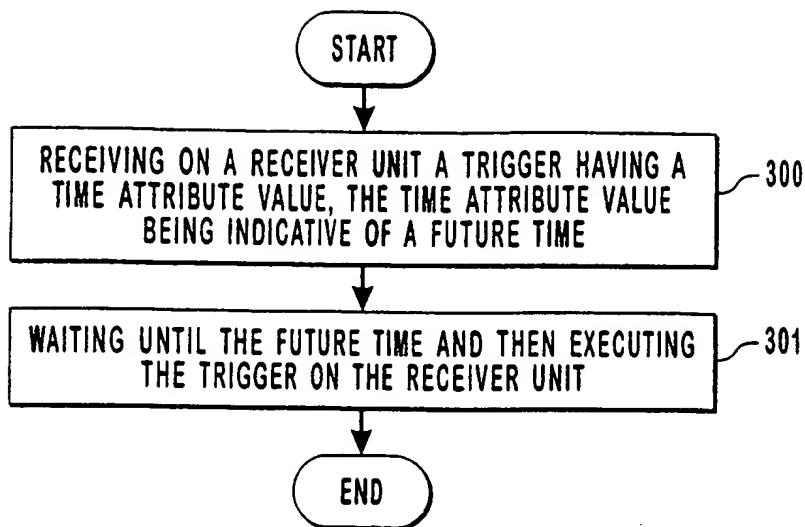


FIG. 3

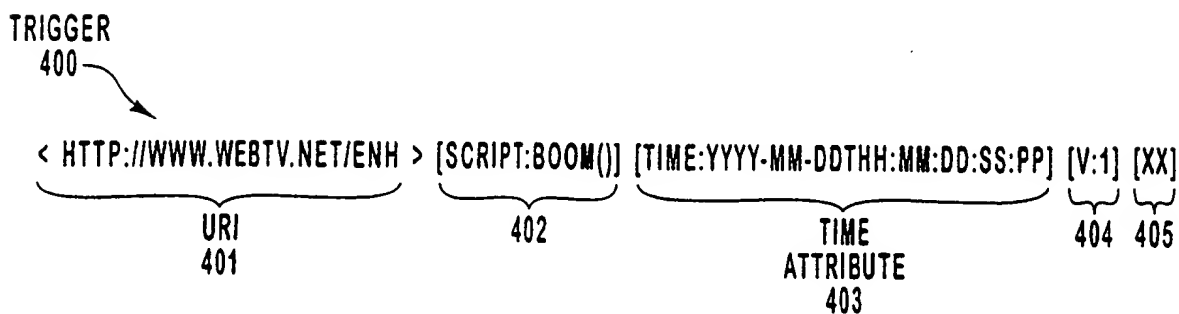


FIG. 4

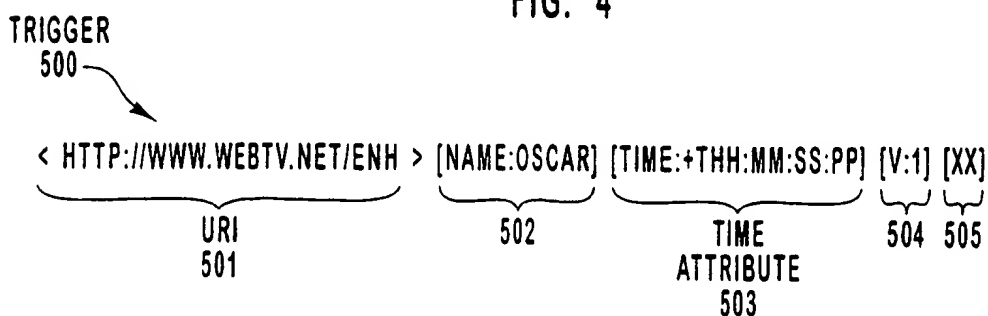


FIG. 5

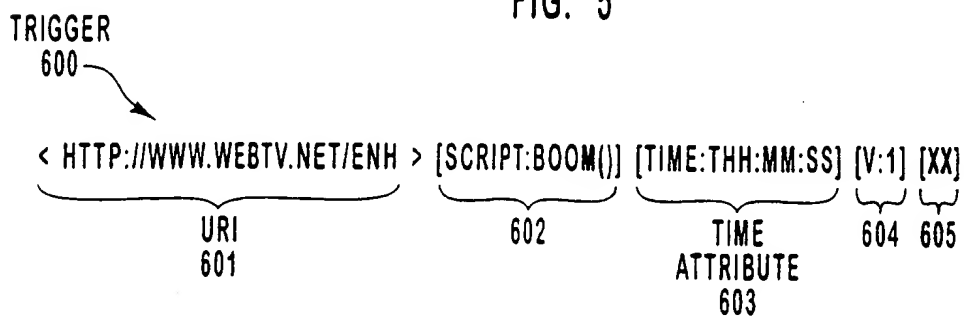


FIG. 6

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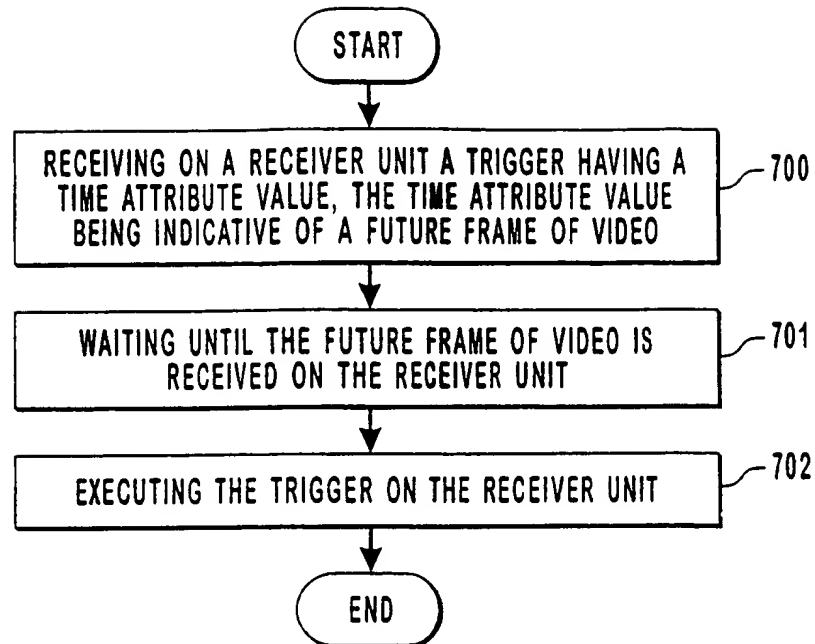


FIG. 7

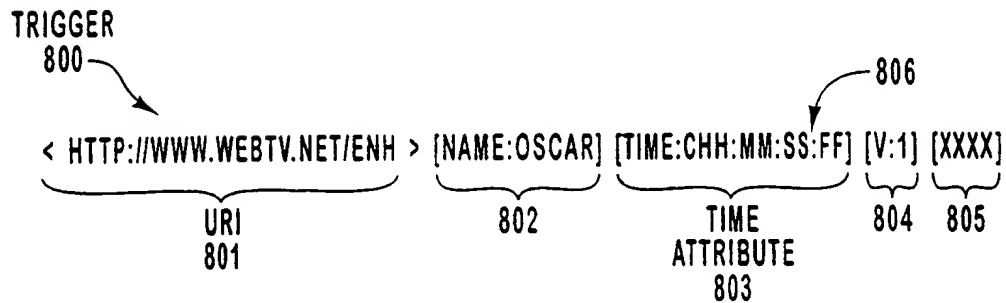


FIG. 8



FIG. 9

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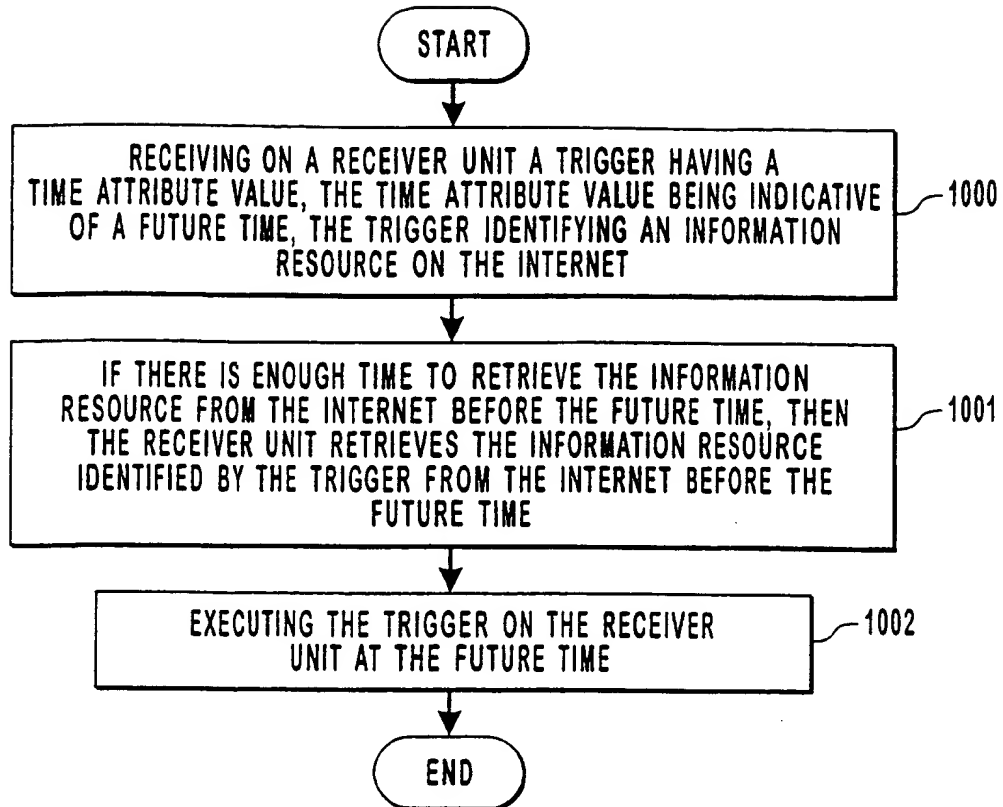


FIG. 10

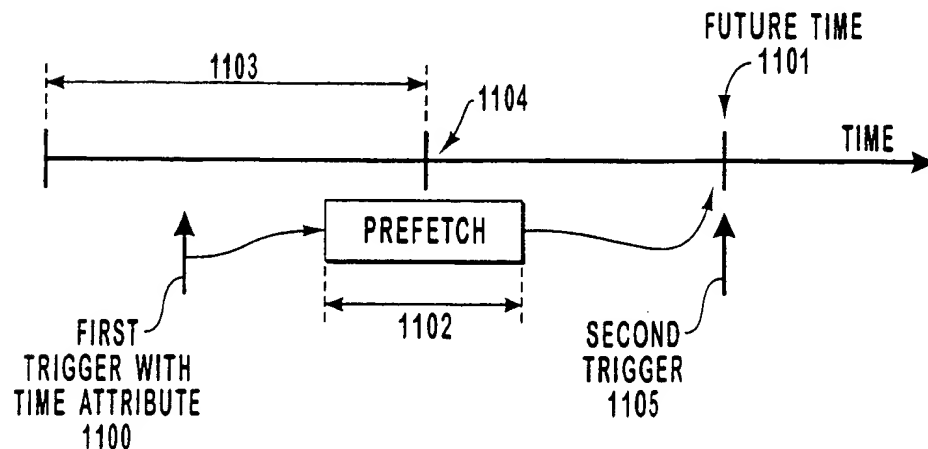


FIG. 11

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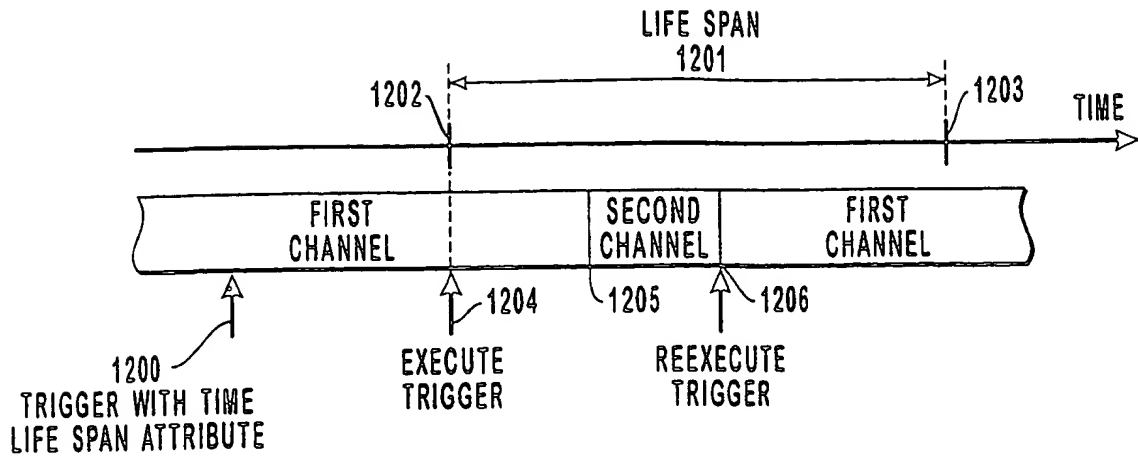


FIG. 12

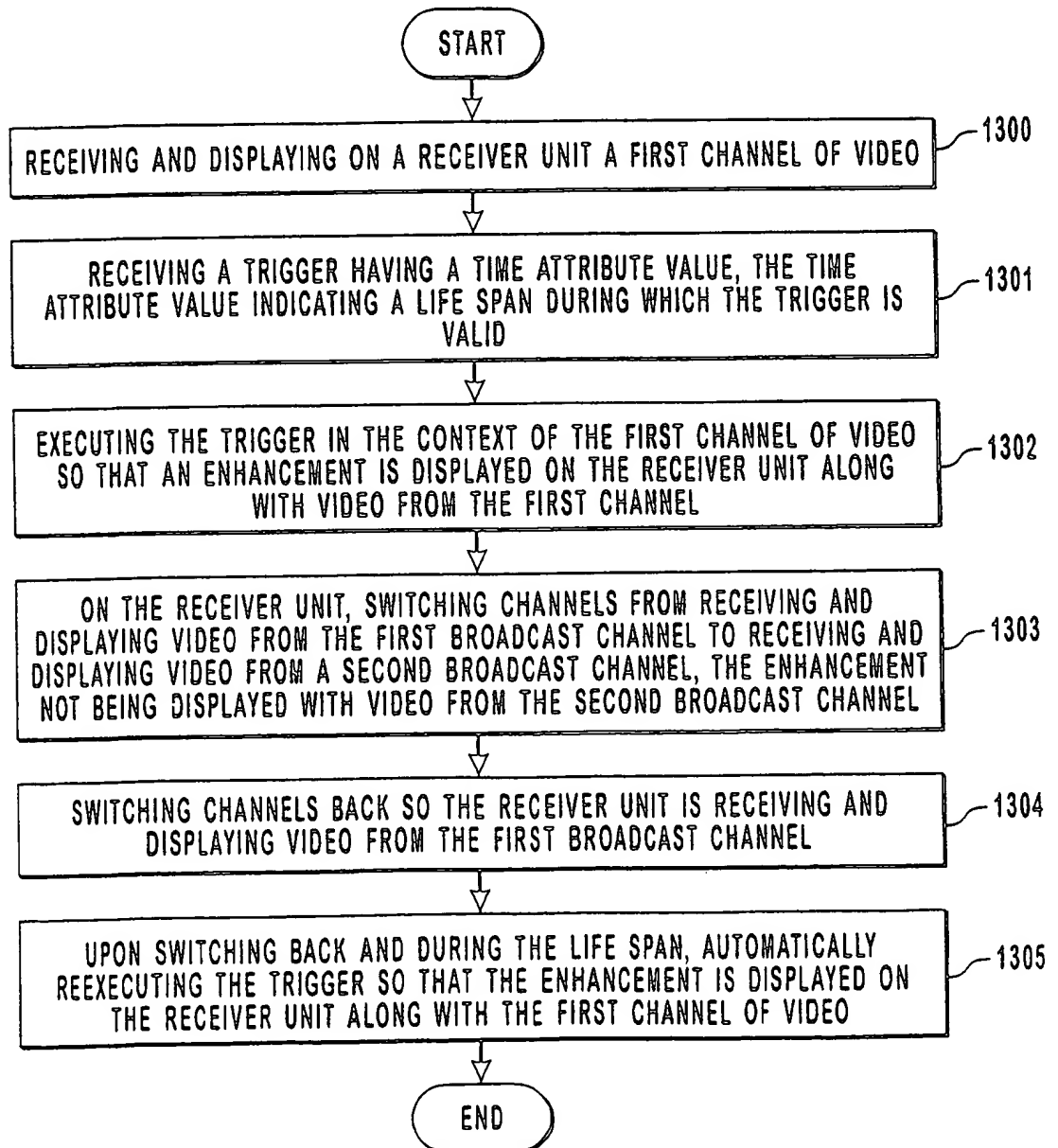


FIG. 13

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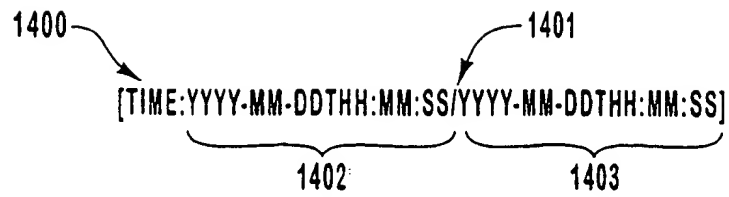


FIG. 14

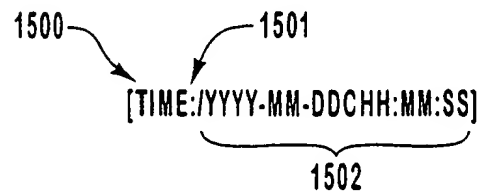


FIG. 15

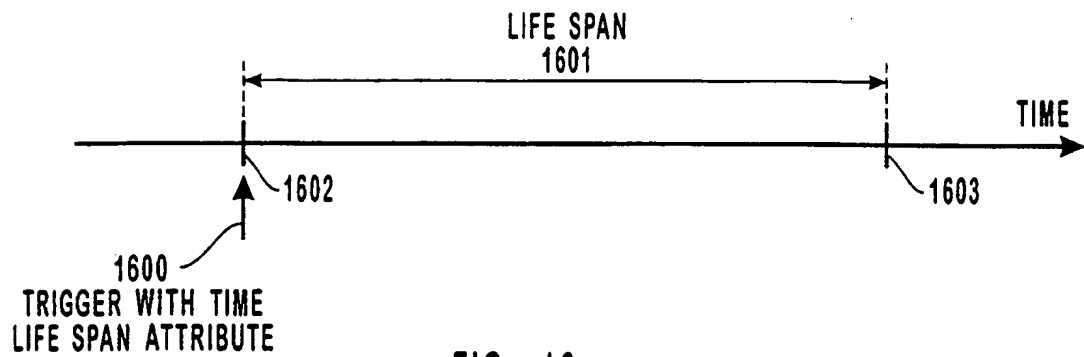


FIG. 16

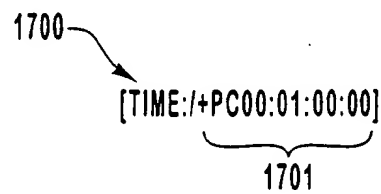


FIG. 17

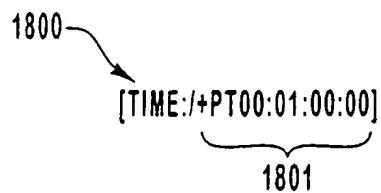


FIG. 18



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1900 →  
[TIME: /+PC00:01:00:00 /+PC00:02:00:00]  
1901 1902

FIG. 19

2000 →  
[TIME: +PC00:01:00:00 /PC00:03:00:00]  
2001 2002

FIG. 20

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. .  
PCT/US00/27417

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : H04N 7/00, 7/10, 7/14, 7/167; H04H 1/00; G06F 17/60, 15/16 B 41 B 15/00  
US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 348/1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 13; 358/1.6; 380/200; 455/5.1; 705/14; 709/207, 217, 218, 219

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
Please See Extra Sheet.

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ----- Y	US 5,485,553 A (KOVALICK ET AL.) 16 JANUARY 1996, COL. COL.3, LINES 2-13; COL.7, LINES 63-COL.8, LINES 18; COL.9, LINES 55 - COL.10, LINES 41; COL.11, LINES 11-30	1-4, 8-10 & 17-23 ----- 5-7, 11-16 AND 24-25
Y	ADVANCED TELEVISION ENHANCEMENT FORUM SPECIFICATION (ATVEF); COPYRIGHT ATVEF, 1998, 1999. DRAFT VERSION 1.1R26, UPDATED 02 FEBRUARY 1999. PAGE 1, 12 AND APPENDIX D & E	5-7, 11-16 & 24-25
T,E	US 5,991,799 A (YEN ET AL.) 23 NOVEMBER 1999,ALL	1-25
T,E	US 6,055,564 A (PHAAL) 25 APRIL 2000,ALL	1-25

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"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 NOVEMBER 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 DEC 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
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Authorized officer

HAI VAN TRAN

Telephone No. (703) 308-0000

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/27417

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

348/1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 13; 358/1.6; 380/200; 455/5.1; 705/14; 709/207, 217, 218, 219

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